



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

which are liable to infest the tank when feeding live food are hydras, which in a very short time will destroy a whole brood, and it is very difficult to rid a tank of this pest.

Lalius will breed three or four and even more times during a season, the first broods always being more numerous and stronger than the later ones, but it is good policy not to let the fish breed too often, as the drain on their vitality may be too much and prove fatal.

RICHARD DORN,
Upper Montclair, N. J.

AMBLYSTOMA TIGRINUM ON LONG ISLAND, I.

After many years of futile search for *Amblystoma tigrinum* on Long Island, the past season has been unexpectedly productive in furnishing records of both adults and larvae of this species.

Records of Adults.

"*Rancocas*," the first and apparently specific record by William L. Sherwood (Linn. Soc. 1894-95, No. 7), is a misprint as no such place exists on Long Island. Mr. Sherwood admits this, yet in reasserting the occurrence of the species he prefers to withhold the right name of the station, fearing extermination.

Patchogue, 1 specimen from salt marshes near Swan Creek, identified from photograph by Dr. Frank Overton, who reports its capture "some years ago."

Syosset, November, 1914. 1 Specimen 8½ inches, found near drain, cement basement, 1 Hudson Estate. Sent to N. Y. Zool. Park and is still living.

Yaphank, August 24, 1915. 1 specimen 8½ inches found in cellar, A. C. Weeks. Presented to Brooklyn Museum. Still living.

Shoreham, September 24, 1915. 2 specimens from an old well. Sent to Brooklyn Museum. One $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long is still living, the other, about same size, escaped.

Jamaica (Hill Section). 1 specimen about 7 inches long shown by Hermann Rabenau at Brooklyn Aquarium Society Exhibition, Brooklyn Museum, October, 1915.

Middle Island, October 10, 1915. Dr. Frank Overton, 1 specimen sent to American Museum of Natural History.

All the Long Island specimens examined vary but little in color pattern, which shows numerous irregular, olivaceous blotches, forming more or less connected bands at the sides and on the tail. The ground color is dull black above and lead-color below. The under-side of the head is olive-yellow. Of four living specimens now at hand, two males and two females, the latter are marked with blotches decidedly more olive-yellow than those of the males.

Search for adults under logs, stones, etc., in regions where they are known to occur failed so far. Apparently they have the habit of wandering considerable distances from their breeding places, hiding during the day in deep burrows, stone walls, drains, etc. The foreman of the I. Hudson Estate near Syosset told the author that a number of specimens are found nearly every year about the stables or under rubbish heaps. He also mentioned the reluctance of some of the workmen to clean the catch-basins because "there's lizards in 'em."

Captive specimens have been fed principally earthworms and also on tadpoles, small fishes, and caterpillars. They are voracious and omnivorous feeders. When hungry they will snap at a finger or anything held dangling before their mouths. Earthworms are shaken vigorously bulldog fashion, between gulps, until swallowed. The Museum speci-

mens, kept in a glass vivarium with wet, pebbly bottom and rock-shelter, have remained active throughout the winter, feeding freely, and molting, on the average, every ten days. The cast-off skins are very delicate, usually in the shape of a slimy ball. During the day the salamanders remain under the rock-shelter, but at night they prowl about with considerable agility.

GEORGE P. ENGELHARDT,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOTES ON VIRGINIA HERPETOLOGY.

On November 25-28 I collected at Midway, Nelson Co., Va. (see COPEIA 18), and offer the following notes on late activity and additions to the previous list. The day temperature was exceptionally warm for the season, though it was below freezing every night.

Sceloporus undulatus (Latreille). One on a fence, November 27.

Acris gryllus crepitans (Baird). One in a swamp, November 28.

Rana clamata Daudin. One in a spring, November 26.

Desmognathus fusca (Raf.). 16 adults and 17 larvae.

Plethodon erythronotus (Green). 4 adults and 1 young.

Spelerpes bislineatus (Green). 4 adults and 2 larvae.

Spelerpes ruber (Daudin). 2 first year and 2 second year larvae.

Gyrinophilus porphyriticus (Green). One adult female. This was quite a surprise to me as the fauna is Carolinian and the altitude is 500 feet. This, so far as I can find out, is the second Virginian record